

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 584.]

SATURDAY, December 16, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON: Printed on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, on Main street; where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

## 16 FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now offering at his store, opposite the court-house, a very large and general assortment of MERCANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cigars, Glass, & Queen-Ware, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

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NOTICE,

THE partnership of Reid & McIlvain being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment immediately and fully, on their respective balances. Likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

## For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS: 2,666 2-3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2 3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Wiltsburgh.

2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sulivan.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the state line, Green river and Cumberland waters: 440 acres in the name of John Crawford.

1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Russell creek.

1000 do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.

1000 William Thompson, one on Cumberland river,

1000 do. one on Big Barren, and one on Trade Water.

666 2-3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1000 do. Thomas Gaffins do.

1500 do. do. Goose creek.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to make payment by the 15th of January next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

December 4.

1250 Acres of LAND.

SIX hundred and sixty-six acres on Truelove creek, a branch of Big Barren, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Punchon camp creek, on Big Barren river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. DeKlaunen, on the 18th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15, 1797.

## 27 For Sale,

### TWO SECTIONS OF LAND.

IN the Military range, within Judge Sutton's tract, in the second township, and 3, 6 and 23 in the 3d township. Persons who wish to be accommodated may purchase in small quantities. Payment to apply either to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells, in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbus, or John W. Hunt, merchant in Lexington.

NOTE.—An indissoluble title will immediately be given to purchasers.

Cincinnati, August 2.

## 69 Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Georgetown, Washington county, Maryland,

### A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 20, 1797.

## 11 FOR SALE,

### An Overshot Merchant-Mill

With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Dittillery,

STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

### 140 Acres of Land,

Twenty-five of which are cleared.

The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the belt construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the state. The dam and race, have stood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclined to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.  
ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797.

N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

\* \* \* Those gentlemen in whose hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

## 61 WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

### Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Businesses. Also two or three

Good Journeymen, for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12.

## 30 FOR SALE,

### THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. ALSO, A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. ALSO A VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. ALSO, the noted horse called THE FERGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living in Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.

SAMUEL BEELER

## 93 STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a foal Mare, 2 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

## 40 FOR SALE.

### The Subscriber,

WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands, in six lots, forty-two and two thirds feet in front, one hundred and forty back, he will also lay out one acre of ground for his residence, the lot including his house, and fence, and one of the other lots will be three hundred and twenty feet square, which will accommodate as many families; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by THOMAS HART.

60 three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23d instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and flip, two hind foot white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28.

## 9 TANNERS' OIL

FOR SALE BY  
WILLIAM MORTON,  
LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary, at the College, December 2, 1797.

Resolved, that this Board do adjourn to meet again on Monday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. By order of the Board.

B. J. BRADFORD, Clerk.

## 10 Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its VICINITY—he occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1797.

tfr

## 16 WANTED,

### 100,000 pounds of TOBACCO,

delivered at any of the public ware-houses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville—for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

ROBERT MCNEAL.

October 20, 1797.

fmpt

## 5 LOST

IN August last, from James Dunwidie's near Madison court house, a foal Mare, fourteen years old, near fifteen hands high, a star in her face, many gray hairs in her body, and her legs spotted, trots natural. Any person taking her up and securing her, so that I get her again, shall have five dollars reward, paid by me, near Lexington.

John Gardner.

Lexington, Sept. 2.

23

## 10 For Sale,

### THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND,

ONE tract lying in the co. of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on mode-  
rately short credit, one half of the purchase money to be paid down for the first, a credit of twelve months will be given for the second, giving  
bond with sufficient security. Any person  
inclined to purchase, may know the terms by  
applying to Capt. Robt. Crookshank in Danville,  
or,

JOHN W. HOLT, attorney

for THOS. HOLT,

## SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by  
A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington,  
and sold whole sale and retail, at AN-  
DREW HOLMES'S STORE.

Lexington August 8.

## Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER,  
to whom the highest wages will be given,  
enquire of the printer.

September 6, 1797.

## FOR SALE,

### A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.

Apply to

A. HOLMES

Lexington.

## AN ACT giving further time to the owners of lands to survey the same, and for returning plats and certificates to the Register's office:

Whereas it appears that an act passed by the assembly of Virginia in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, entitled, 'an act to repeal an act, entitled, an act concerning entries and surveys on the western waters,' which has been continued by subsequent acts of the legislature of Virginia and this state, may subject the owners of entries to forfeiture of the same, if the said acts should not be complied with; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the further time of ten months from the last day of November 1797, be allowed the owners of entries to survey the same, in any part of this state, which is not let a part by treaties for any tribe of Indians. Provided, however, that no forfeiture shall arise to the claimants of entries within the boundary ceded by Congress to the Indian tribes, until further provided for by the legislature. And that the further time of two years be given to survey all entries made either to adjoin the line to be run between this state and Virginia, or the line adjoining the lands reserved for the officers and soldiers south of Green river, or any entries dependent on such entries, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the further time of one year be allowed for returning all plats and certificates of survey to the Register's office. Provided, that nothing in this or any other act shall extend to forfeit or void any entry claimed by infants, feme covert, persons non compos mentis, or persons in captivity; but that all such persons shall have three years after their several disabilities are removed, to complete the same.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved November 20, 1797.

## Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. All those indebted to Well and Gathrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. Nelson Thomson is authorized to settle the above accounts.

Sept. 27.

EDWARD WEST

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d.

An Expeditious Letter  
From EDWARD RUSTON to GEORGE WASHING-  
TON, of Mount Vernon.

## HEMP SEED

### WANTED,

At the store of Samuel Price & Co.

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

Juct published, and for sale at this office, by the

grofs, dozen or single,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC.

For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

THE UNREASONABLENESS OF TREATING MEN WITH CONTEMPT.

A great part of the pleasures of life result from society. The pleasure of society depends much more on courteous, obliging behaviour, than on any vast remarkable benefits; for the latter are seldom expected, because the occasions are rare, and the persons capable of them are few; but the former of them is in every one's power, and may take place daily at every transient interview. This indicates an habitual benevolence of temper; the other usually proceeds from the violent impulse of the passion, awakened by some sudden and great calamity. If you treat your neighbour with levity and scornful airs, if you take pleasure in afflicting him with little wanton mischief to his person or property; if you let him pass you unnoticed, or speak to you unheard; or daily contradict whatever he says: If you ridicule his poverty or infirmity; make him your despatch in company, and mark him out as the butt of your jest and laughter—your mortify him ten times more, than by solid and substantial injuries, because by the former, you discover a contempt of him, as a person unworthy of your regard; the latter only indicates your immoderate selfishness. Against gross injuries; he may provide defence or obtain redress; but against the other he has no remedy.

No man, considered simply as a man can be a just object of contempt. He, that was not too mean a creature for God to make & preserve, is not mean enough for us to despise. Man, considered as being endowed with reason and intellect, by the inspiration of the almighty, and designed for immortality, is to be regarded with real esteem—with a sort of veneration. Considered as a religious being, conforming to the character, and sharing in the peculiar favour of the Creator, he is to be honoured as one of the excellent of the earth. Viewed in circumstances of adversity, in sickness, poverty, bodily deformity, or mental weakness, he is entitled to our compassion.

Nothing makes one really despicable but that which implies some fault—some contrariety to the design of our nature, and therefore renders one vile and contemptible. But contempt even of a vicious man, should never exceed the viciousness of his character; it should rather be directed against the vice, than the person.

As open vice, so also an affectation of appearing what we are not, a fondness of distinguishing ourselves by trifles, renders one contemptible. He that prides himself in a fantastical poppy-head dress—he that assumes odd and singular airs in his behaviour—he that in common discourse labours for subtlety of style which his education will not enable him to understand—he that affects a peculiar kind of pronunciation scarcely intelligible, that he may seem to talk prettily—feigns to bring on himself the contempt of others; not so much because his affectation is really vicious, as because it betrays a trifling vanity of mind, inconsistent with that manly dignity which commands respect.

Ridicule may often be more effectual than severe and grave reproof to put vice and folly out of countenance; and for the purpose it is laudably employed. But that contemptuous treatment of others, which only wounds their feelings, without a tendency to correct their sentiments or manners—which cramps their powers without directing their conduct, is perfectly base and inhuman. It discovers a wanton cruelty of disposition and intolerable pride of heart, an unpardonable ignorance of one's self.

The distinctions which take place among men, are the ground of one's boasted superiority to another; but trifling, compared with the grand points in which they are alike. They are all creatures formed by the same hand, from the same materials, for the same purposes, all dependent, accountable and mortal. A few days ago we had not an existence; in a few days more we shall be forgotten; these bodies will lie undistinguished in the common mass of sensitives matter; and the mind will take its flight to an unknown world, to exist in a new manner, divested of every circumstance of worldly distinction.

If we have advantages which others have not, we are probably more in-

debted. We despise our neighbour; but perhaps he has filled his narrower circle better than we. The man who bears poverty and contentment; who promotes the happiness of those around him, according to his ability, and serves his Creator, in humble hopes of future recompence—such a man in the lowest condition of life is far more worthy and excellent, than the richest and proudest of the human race, who confines his views within himself, and shuns his hands against the walls of poverty. The poor widow with her two mites stands higher in the esteem of heaven and earth, than the rich nobleman who suffered a man to starve at his gate.

Let us raise our thoughts to that infinite being, whose presence, power and goodness fills all worlds; and their little differences between worm and worm, on which pride is built, will instantly disappear. There is a small difference between a candle and a glowworm; but hold them both to the sun, and both are extinguished.

Let us learn to think greatly of God jolly of men, wisely of virtue, basely of ourselves; and we shall find nothing contemptible but vice, and that will appear most contemptible, when we find it in ourselves.

PARIS, September 14.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE COMMUNE OF PARIS. The central office on the 22d Fructidor (8th September) transmitted to the commissaries of police, of the commune of Paris, an abstract of the law of the 5th, of which they recommend the execution. By virtue of this law, every person accused of emigration, not definitively struck off the list, every retained emigrant, every priest condemned to transportation, who may have remained in the interior of this commune, in contravention to the law, and within twenty-four hours after, shall be arrested and carried before the tribunals.

Also, every ecclesiastic, who shall exercise a religious profession publicly without having taken the oaths required, and fulfilled the other obligations of the law of the 7th Vendémiaire of the 4th year.

Riou, after felicitating the Directory for having broken the conspiracy of the royalists, said:

"Among the causes which have brought the day of the 18th Fructidor, there is one which has not been sufficiently examined. It is the insincerity with which the conspirators attacked the operations of the executors. Of this class is the motion of Palafox, on our connections with America."

It is notorious, that the English carry on three fourths of their trade by means of American vessels; and as the dress, the manners, the language and the habits of the two nations are perfectly alike, it is evident, that it was difficult to distinguish.—Therefore the Directory acted justly and conformably to principles and to fact, when they adopted the resolution which orders the capture of all American vessels not conformable to the articles of the treaty of 1778.

I move that the council declare, that there is no room to deliberate on the proposition made by Pastoret in the sitting of the 2d Meilidor, and that they repeat the decree naming a committee, the members of which were Pastoret, Boilly d'Anglas, Camille Jourdan, Baily and Hermand of the Lower Rhine.—Decreed; and the speech of Riou ordered to be printed.

The council determined not to sit on each decadi.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

One of the first steps taken by the triumphant republicans in the councils of France was to declare illegal those elections in certain deparments which had been sanctioned by the legislature when the royalist faction had the preponderance, and to declare legal some which by their opponents had been voted illegal. At the election of the new third, the royalists, agreeable to the instructions they received, exerted every nerve to get their creatures; and in a considerable degree succeeded. Not content with this success, they used every art in the legislature, and seized hold of every pretext to set aside the elections

which had been unfavorable to them; and to confirm those that were favorable, though the greatest irregularities were committed in them. In their late decree, therefore, respecting those elections of the republicans, have only set right the acts violating the right of suffrage, which the royalists had been guilty of.

November 15.

Whilst the high price of sugar renders it to the frugal a material expense; yet it is no necessary an article of consumption and the tales of cruelty exercised on our African brethren, reverting from land to land, have given the Philanthropist a far nobler motive to forego its use as a substitute for what may now scarcely be deemed a luxury will probably be by no means unacceptable. Honey has been proposed, honey has been adopted; but to many its peculiar flavor occasions a disgust that they cannot overcome. Now this flavor may be removed, without any injury to its sweetnes, by a very simple process. Late experiments in chemistry have taught the use of charcoal in purifying various substances. This led to its application to the purpose of freeing honey from its peculiar flavor, which was attended with the complicated sweetnes.

Four pounds of honey being boiled with two pounds of water, and one of well burnt charcoal, on a gentle fire, until the syrup began to acquire some degree of consistence, the charcoal was separated by a strainer. The clear syrup being then boiled till it was of a proper consistence, it was found to be as free from any disagreeable flavor as syrup of sugar. This therefore, might be applied to every purpose for which sugar is commonly used. If the charcoal were coarsely powdered, I should imagine a smaller quantity would as effectually answer the purpose."

COMMUNICATION.

In the neighbourhood of Hoeboken Ferry are to be found, a considerable number of serpents of the kind denominated Copper-heads; their bite is very venomous; the poison diffusing itself in a short time over a considerable part of the body, and producing fatal consequences, unless an immediate antidote is applied. A few weeks since, a Negro Man who had been to work in the fields of his employer, there, took up a log of wood on his shoulder, which was hollow nearly through from one end, and carried it home for his evening fire. His wife and children (as is usually the case in the country) had retired to rest in one corner of the room, and he was set down at the fire, and nearly overpowered with sleep, when he perceived an enormous snake of the kind above mentioned, sliding to and fro out of the corner just before him. Although powerfully impelled by fear to attempt its immediate destruction, he knew it would be dangerous to move lest the snake should spring at him. He therefore remained quiet, and only followed the motion of the serpent with his eyes, which (with an execrable head and a noise resembling the cluck of a hen for chickens) glided backward and forward across the room, while a cat followed the windings of his tail, and frequently laid her paw upon it, without being noticed by the reptile. At length the serpent approached the fire again and re entered the wood, which the Negro perceiving, he immediately dropped the appetitive, and kindled up a large fire, drew the log across it, where it remained till the serpent was consumed.

True accounts from the British windward islands mention, "a general spirit of discontent among what are called the people of color (mulattoes) and their being principally employed in intrigue and infidelity." At St. Kitt's in particular, an embargo was laid about the beginning of September, in consequence of a plot having been discovered "among a mulatto regiment to make themselves masters of Brimstone-Hill, and some other fortresses of the island, in order to establish free and equal government over the whole." The rights of liberty in the West-Indies seem to have been fowled in the licentiousness of adventurers. The mulattoes race, not quite so totally immerged in despotism as the blacks begin to feel the dignity of man, and notwithstanding distinction of color, at

pire to participate in the political privileges of their natural fathers and mothers.

Particulars respecting the election of Directors to replace Carnot and Barthélémy.

Sitting of the Council of Five Hundred in the night of the 7th—8th September.

Lamarcq, the President proclaims the state of the poll for the election of ten candidates, from among whom the successor of Barthélémy was to be chosen.

The number of votes was 263; and 132 made a majority.

François de Nieufléau the minister of the interior, had 224 votes.

Merlin, minister of justice 214.

Gen. Maffena 210.

Garrat, ex-minister of justice, 208.

Goulier, ds. 201.

Eroux, chief of the etat-major of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, 201.

Leclair, ex-conventionalist, 200.

General Angereau, 195.

Moigne, Ex-minister of marine, 191.

Charles de la Croix, 167.

The President made known that Merlin had been elected the successor of Barthélémy by the Council of 100, and has consequently four years and a half to serve. François de Nieufléau replaces Carnot.

PALADELPHIA, November 17.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 16.

The house being formed there appeared for the first time this session—Meirs, Lewis R. Morris, from Vermont, Mr. Edward Livingston, New-York, Matew Clay, Iosa. Evans, Walter Jones, Abraham Trigg and John Trigg from Virginia; and William Barry Grove, from North Carolina.

No business being before the house, they adjourned.

SENATE.

Only twelve members already announced appeared this day, who not being a quorum, adjourned.

The hon. John Henry, late a Senator in the Senate of the United States, from the state of Maryland, is elected governor of that state.

Particulars of the Mutiny on board the British Frigate Hermione.

When about 3 days out from Cape Nicola Nole, on a cruise, part of the crew were engaged handing the mizen topail; the spanker speaking sharp to them, two of the men fell from the yards; when the others came down they were remonstrated in harsh terms by the captain, and several of them were cut with pincers; this occasioned much discontent, which continued until the next evening, when the mutiny broke out, by throwing double broad shot, &c. about the ship, and other disorderly behaviour. The first lieutenant went down to enquire what they wanted, and was soon wounded in the arm with a tomahawk; he retired for some time, and when he returned was knocked down with a tomahawk his throat cut, and thrown overboard. After which the sailors proceeded to the cabin in search of the captain who had locked himself in, but was soon dragged out (after having wounded 2 or 3 in defending himself with his sword) and experienced the same fate of his unfortunate lieutenant; they afterwards seized upon and murdered every officer in the ship, except a master's mate, and two midshipmen.

They then directed their course for La Guira, where they arrived under Spanish colours, and delivered the ship up to the Spanish government giving out that they had turned their officers adrift in their jolly boat. The Spaniards have since manned the ship and sent her to sea. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the Hermione were a mixture of several nations.

SELECT SENTENCES.

Economy is no disgrace. It is better living on a little, than out-living a great deal.

To err is human; to forgive divine.

## LEXINGTON:

Saturday, December 16.

Wednesday last closed the election for a Representative to serve in the assembly of this State, for the county of Fayette, vice James Morrison—and the votes were found to stand thus: for John Breckenridge, 594; for Alexander Macgregor, 239; Walter Carr, 141; Hugh McIlvain, 110; John Bell, 100; Robert Patterson, 13.

What says a French paper, is an army?—A body of men organized to serve the purposes of tyrants. What is this they call military courage?—Mere mechanism, where unthinking men are taught to follow valorous chiefs because the world is looking upon them, and whether the men live or die are sure of glory—the poor soldier when he falls, is confounded to oblivion. No monumental stone marks his grave. Why then will mankind sacrifice themselves to the whim of honor, fighting for a king, for a queen, for a royal family, who are perhaps laughing at them, in luxury, while they are enduring the anguish of wounds and broken bones, for the sake of royalism. Ardor, enthusiasm and military spirit, constitute an army; and the hurry and bustle of camps, the madness of victory, and the pride of trophies, carry away the ideas of men. The military form and parade, added to other causes, render a soldier a mere agent of passion and impetuosity, incapable of reflection, impudent of contradiction, and never daunted. His appeal is ever to the sword, which in fact is his yoke, without being sensible of it.

Cunning, deep, calculating men, in their speculations on engrossing the liberties of mankind to effect their own views, always plan a military force, in the first instance, to accomplish their designs.—And thus has liberty perished in all Republics; by means of these miserable livelings, a government is convulsed.—They are indeed no other than a faction in the pay of a government, and always at hand to support the directing authority, be its purposes ever so tyrannical. Hence, too, the frequent instances that the mere leader of an army frequently becomes a tyrant, or a victim to their opinions and reifications.

We do not find (says a Philadelphia paper) in the documents published at Paris, to prove the existence of the royalist conspiracy, anything implicating Barthélémy and Carnot as connected with the agents of it.—Their conduct of late, the eulogiums bestowed on them by the royalist gazettes of Paris (and crowds of such papers were in circulation there; for though the monarchists had not the means of corrupting the armies, they were able to employ spyderian journalists in abundance) rendered them strongly suspected of an understanding with the enemies of the Republic in the council of five hundred, whose connection with the emigrant royalists is proved. But such suspicions alone would not justify their retaliation & transportation of those members; we do not believe, indeed, the three members of the Directory and councils would have ventured on taking such a step, without something more substantial than plausible suspicions, to justify the proceeding in the eyes of the people. We imagine that either all the published documents have not reached us, or that some of the evidence in the possession of the Directory has been kept back for a time for particular reasons. We must wait for further elucidation on this point.

The following remarks from the Fashionable World, of September 15, were presented in part in a morning paper; we have deemed it most proper to give them entire.

We this day present our readers with the additional details of the important events at Paris, which our limits would not admit in yesterday's paper. We have now given all that has yet reached England, by the Paris Journals, down to the 8th instant. The documents are before the public; the details are ample and complete, and every man will draw his own conclusions. Respecting the conduct of the Directory, no difference of opinion can exist among men even of the slightest degree of reason and impar-

tiality. The Directory, with regard to the constitution, have acted in a manner as unprincipled and tyrannical, as any regular government could have done. Pretending to respect the constitution, they have taken steps equal in atrocity to any of the revolutionary proceedings of Robespierre. Their measures are even more dangerous to the cause of liberty. They pretended that their conduct is sanctioned by a free constitution. Robespierre honestly avowed that his was revolutionary government. He did not pretend that he would give the people freedom till peace. The friends of freedom will have submitted to his purgatory, in hopes of arriving at bliss. But now they find that even under the reign of what is called a free constitution, the most despotic measures are pursued. We blame the Directory more for violating forms, for prostituting and disgracing the name of freedom, than for the steps they have taken. To seize and transport the representatives of the people without trial, almost without charge, is wholly inconsistent with a free constitution. But we question whether or not the existence of the French Republic did not depend on the measures that have been pursued. The peculiar circumstances of the French revolution render it absolutely necessary that a great sacrifice should be done, in order to establish a republican form of government. Where a people like the Americans, are not embroiled with aristocracy and a priesthood, the establishment of a republic is easily accomplished. No man has a personal interest in opposing it; and opinion wholly divested of personal interest will do but little. In France, it is very different. France has an almost numberless nobility and priesthood, whose education, habits, prejudices and personal interest, make them zealous advocates for the ancient order of things. Most of them fled from no other motive than fear, without having committed any crime; for surely it is no crime to think one form of government better than another. Abandon all with which they are acceded. It is certainly true that all of them are royalists. Their return to France is inconsistent with the existence of a republic. A great injustice must therefore be done by excluding them, in order to preserve the republic. It is in this view alone that the conduct of the Directory can be excused. A great party, some from motives of justice and humanity, others with a view to the ultimate restoration of royalty, had raised itself in France, and even governed the legislature, compelling by degrees all the laws against the emigrants and priests, opening a way for their return, and consequently for the re-establishment of the throne.—If the vanquished party in France had triumphed, a king would have been expected as the speedy consequence. Indeed the return of monarchy was spoken of before the 4th of September with the greatest consequence, as an event not far distant. The conduct of the arrested deputies gave the strongest reason to expect it. Some of them are no doubt honest in their intentions, but many of them are traitors to the Republic, the friends of which will regret that its salvation should render necessary, measures the most despotic. They will regret that freedom in France should be so assailed that the cannot exercise her functions—that the must fly to anarchy for protection against despotism. Whatever name may now be given to the French government, it is in fact the revolutionary government of Robespierre.—When kings, emigrants and priests shall despair of restoring monarchy in France, and cease to attack any system of law she may give herself, then and only then, can we expect that the people will enjoy freedom.

[From a Bermuda paper, Oct. 24.]

By a passenger this week from St. Vincent we learn, that a short time since, a deep laid scheme was made by Victor Hughes, of Guadalupe, to take St. Kitt's by surprise. A whole regiment of blacks now in St. Kitt's is said to have been concerned in it; and the method to be adopted was for them to surprise Brimstone Hill, and then blow it up with the magazines; but happily the letters containing the plot, &c. were intercept-

ed in their way for that island, and American copies were only taken of them, and the originals forwarded by another hand. By that means they got into all the secrets of the business, and took effectual methods to counteract the plot.—About 300 troops were sent from St. Vincent's and 200 from Martinique, which were arrived, and the traitors were dislodged, we hope, have met their just reward.

Troops were ready to be embarked at a moment's warning from Guadalupe, to co-operate with the insurgents.—The gentleman who gave us the above particulars went up with the troops from St. Vincent's to St. Kitt's.

One of the London prints, in the fulness of its zeal for the protracted royalist faction in France, sensibly terms the decree of banishment passed in the two Councils against them, an atrocious and languid measure. Some of the gazettes here, who are in the same interest, have re-echoed these empty ravings. What would these gentlemen have? True, they have been disappointed in their hopes of seeing the republicans in France massacred, and the whole face of that country torn with civil war; but let them bear their disappointment like men, and not perish in the vain attempt to make the world believe, that there is any propriety in calling a gaudy political movement which has been effected without shedding a drop of blood, and which, there is every reason to believe, has spared torments of it.

You hear it continually said by the adie, ens to despotic forms of government, that experience proves France cannot exist under a republican government; that it cannot have stability sufficient there for the security of other nations;—Yet we see at the bottom of all the disorders, and as the immediate cause of the changes which have distracted that country, the very nations whose tools make this outcry. They complain of want of stability in the government of France, and it is they are undermining it. They pretend to fear republican France as too resolute for the purposes of good neighbourhood, and to these their neighborly spirit are constantly employed in hatching plots and treasons to plunge that country into a state of disorder. Their ill success in the last a tempest will be apt to cure them of their itch to settling the affairs of their neighbours, who perhaps acquiring new vigor from the overthrow of their opponents and maddened by the inveteracy of their enemies may in their turn, cut out some business for them at home. Aurora.

By a gentleman who came down the Ohio, and who arrived in town on Thursday night, we are informed, that on Sunday evening last, a boat loaded with iron, was drove by the ice and funk. The people saved themselves by getting on the ice.

\* \* \* The Trustees of the Kentucky Academy are requested to meet at Piffal, on Wednesday, the 27th instant. The important business before the board, require their punctual attendance. By order of the board, JOHN ARTHUR, Clk. December 14.

### The Bowdon Furnace

IS NOW IN BLAST.  
Besides an extensive assortment of castings of the common kinds, we can supply any number of Still & Salt KETTLES, SUGAR CASTINGS, Six Plate STOVES, Franklin STOVES, and MILL IRONS. It is generally admitted that the CASTINGS made now at this Furnace are equal in quality, and superior in workmanship, to any that are imported into this state.

JOHN C. OWINGS & CO.

December 15. 2

To Hire,

One Negro WOMAN, and three LITTLE FOLLOWS. Apply to the Printer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the forks of Red river and the Kentucky, Clarke county, a bay Mare, 4 or 5 years old, about 13 hands high; appraised to 11.

Wm. HARRIS.

THE subscriber having declined the mercantile business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note, or book account, to pay off their respective balances to Samuel & George Trotter, who are now carrying on business in the house formerly occupied by me.

James Trotter.

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1797.

C. A. H.  
Will be given for a likely  
Negro Girl,

Of good character, between the age of ten and fifteen years.—Enquire of the Printer.

I have to leave,

A large quantity of cleared Land—a few A tenants will meet with great encouragement. Also to hire, twelve valuable slaves, some of which are excellent house servants.

Samuel Meredit.

Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1797.

### FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that carries on the FULLING AND DYEING BUSINESS, in their different branches, at Maj. John Morris' Fulling mill, about six miles from Lexington, on the creek road; where the greatest attention will be paid. He will attend at Mr. McNair's tavern in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette court, to receive checks for his mill, and will return it when paid.

WM. CAMPBELL, FULLER.

N. B. The mill is expected to go about Christmas.

December 12, 1797.

Aurora.

FOUND, on the 24th of November last, on the Hickman road near Lexington,  
A COPPER R. 15. 4 Lbs. 4 Oz.

which appeared to have been concealed there for some time. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, paying his property, and paying charges.

JOHN M. FRANKS.

December 12, 1797.

2 3 13

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start for Philadelphia on the fifteenth of January next, is obliged to call on those indebted by note, book account, &c. to him, for payment. If it is not then made, he will feel himself justified in placing notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of proper persons for collection.

P. JANUARY, jun.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1797.

2 4

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE just imported a Large and General Assortment of

### MERCILANDIZE;

Which they are opening for sale at their store, near their present printing offices, and which they will dispose of at a reasonable rate, at the most reduced prices, for cash or Country produce. Wheat, Tobacco, Hams, Pork in barrels, Lard in firkins and hams butter, will be taken in exchange for the above Merchandise, if delivered in good order.

Lexington, December 9.

2 4

ON Monday the 13th of January, 1798, the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Willian Young,

### WILL BE HIRED

to the highest bidder, for the next year, at my house, on Hickman creek.

JOHN YOUNG.

N. B. At the same time and place, there will be a number of other Negroes to hire.

December 11, 1797.

2 4

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at Clark's court-house,

### The building of a wooden Jail

eighteen feet square, for the county of Clark. Terms will be made known on the day.

R. HIGGINS, Sheriff.

Winchester, December 13, 1797.

2 4

NOTICE.—The commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 25th of December 1797, on an entry made in the name of James Lane of 500 acres, adjoining an entry made for Sarah Boone, widow, of the lower side—then and there to take the acknowledgments of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in field entries, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISAAC LARUE for

JAMES LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

2 4

NOTICE.—The commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 25th of December 1797, on an entry made in the name of James Lane of 500 acres, adjoining an entry made for Sarah Boone, widow, of the lower side—then and there to take the acknowledgments of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in field entries, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISAAC LARUE for

JAMES LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

2 4



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TRIFLES  
The origin of Quarrels.

WHEREIN finding peace and plenty dwell,  
And health and jocund glee,  
Few hearts conceive, or tongue can tell,  
Why wars should ever be.

Yet once the mighty cause made known  
Of slaughter, blood and death,  
And how to guard a realm and throne,  
We rife our vital breath—

And shed our best blood drop by drop,  
Defending all that's dear—  
The tide of winter feels a stop,  
And ebbing drops a tear.

But some there are so prone to strife,  
So prompt to pugnant evil,  
That all the miseries of life,  
Seems tumult and turmoil.

And rather than fit down in peace,  
And crouch to ravenous law,  
They fight for feathers dropp'd from geese,  
Or go to cuffs for drawrs.

And this to prove—two fury clowns,  
As resiling home one night  
From ale-houses, where their foppish crew  
They'd foak'd in fodd'ning plight—

While all the azure-tinted sky,  
Spread out its expanse,  
And all the glittering train on high,  
Seem'd o'er their heads to dance—

Quoth Clump to Clod, "I'll tell thee what,  
I only with that I,  
As much good pasture land had got,  
As I can see blue sky."

"And I," quoth Clod to Clump, "should like  
To thy with to beat by far—  
And have th' proudest wealthier tyke,  
An ox for every fair."

"Ay, but," says Clump, "to weed them all,  
What pasture could be bound?"  
Enough," says Clod, "on thy great and final,  
I'd weed them on thy ground."

"What, and without my leave?" says Clump.  
"Aye that would," says Clod.  
Quoth Clump, "then thee my hide shall thump,  
Or I'll well bump thy body."

So to't they went, both Clump and Clod,  
As fast as fit could fas;  
Till both lay sprawlin' on the sod,  
And scarce a fit could wag.

"Now where's your soon Clod?" says Clump.  
"And where?" says Clod, "your ground?"  
Both fig'd—-and cascade rais'd on cum,  
In vain for both look'd round.

Then flunking hands, they cur'd all jars,  
All dicing eyes.  
That look'd for oxen from the stars,  
And pasture from the skies.

MORAL.  
Thus those who make of war a jest,  
And bloodied treat with laughter,  
Under no stars will here be blest,  
Nor in the skies hereafter.

## ANECDOTE.

Mary Baker, an English lady, has caused a tombstone to be erected in her burying ground, with this inscription: "Mary Baker intends to lie here." Some waggit bachelor in the neighborhood added, "Do you intend to lie here dead or alive? If the latter, I will lie with you; yours till death, but not after."

## Notice.

I WILL attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on the 21st day of December next at an improvement made by Andrew Houfe, William Rice & company, to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses upon the calls of an entry made on the 17th of March 1784, in these words, "Andrew Houfe enters 100 acres upon a pre-emption warrant, No. 2540, on the waters of Drennon's Lick on the fourth side thereof, supposed to be about 12 miles from the mouth, & about 5 1/2 miles from a large Buffalo trace, leading from the said lick to Braithwaite's creek, including his improvement, made by Houfe, Will. Rice & Co." & to do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISAAC MORRISON.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

## To the Public.

FROM and after the first day of January, 1793, THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE will be published weekly, at the price of two dollars per copy, or six dollars per annum; but if we should fail procuring such paper, through the inclemency of the weather, we shall publish the present fixed paper until Royal can be procured, with a proportionate deduction of the price to subscribers.

JOHN BRADFORD.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that full payment should be given for this intended change in the price of the paper; but it is not given for publishing twice a week except the following, to every impartial mind, the Editor has no doubt will be satisfactory—

Immediately after the commencement of the present year, printing paper rose one third of its former price; an event of so much importance to, and unforeseen by the Editor, could not be taken into the calculations necessary to be made at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette. Had paper have continued at the price it then was, the Editor would have been enabled to afford it at his advanced price; the whole amount received for his publications will not defray the necessary charges incident to his office. Nothing could have induced the Editor to attempt a publication twice a week on the terms he did, but the having more hands than could be employed in publishing a weekly paper, and who he was obliged to support, without a prospect of better emplayment? And nothing could have tempted him to continue it, after all his pride were swallowed up in the advance on paper, but an idea that an attempt to raise the price of his paper would be successful enough to an impression then made on the public mind unfavorable to him, and against which, he was conscious time would be the best antidote. These are the most obnoxious reasons for the alteration about to be made; and the Editor trusts, that in his connexion with the public, he shall ever be able to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, when necessary, and a fair opportunity is permitted him.



## BLAZE,

WHO was imported from England in the year 1792, at five years old, by Col Hugh Nellson, of York town, in Virginia. The evening session will commence the 1st day of March, and end on the 20th day of August, at Col. Robert Sander's tavern, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, and 8 from Lexington, and may cover mares at five pounds each, the session. A promissory attested note, will be required with the mare, for five pounds, payable the 25th day of December ensuing—which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, paid within the session. Seven dollars the large leap, to be paid at the Rialto door. Young horses, to be paid at the Rialto door. Young horses, to be paid at the Rialto door. Merchantable hemp, will be received at the market price, if delivered at said Saunders's by the 25th of December, to discharge the 5 pounds.

There will be large and excellent meadows, well enclosed for mares from a distance, at 35 per week. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great strength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Trenchon, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand dam by Earthy-fink, his great great grand dam by Old Partner, his great great great grand dam by Cope Egyptian, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great great great great great grand dam by Vital's Turk, his great great great great great great great great grand dam by Old Hanbury, and out of Frenchy's gull, which was out of a daughter of Dodworth's Turk, Layton's baronake. Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the filly of Chrysler. Chrys-flet is the sire of Hebe, the dam of Daredevil. BLAZE is said to be of the best family of running horses in England.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS.

A true copy of the original from England.

HUGH NELSON.

October 23d, 1792.  
We do hereby certify, that the imported hind HORIE BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelson, esq; of York town, Virginia, and sold to Benjamin Wharton, is a fine and good gelding.

MICAJAH CROW.  
CHAS. BIGGAR.

Hinover county.  
Blaze has generally been valued at a thousand pounds.

H. N.

NOTICE,  
THAT on the 9th of January 1793, I will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on a settlement and pre-emption, obtained in the name of John Brand on Drennon's lick creek; it being the place where Nicholas Smith now lives; then and there to take on oath the depositions of sundry witnesses to ascertain the special calls of said entry, and also to identify an improvement and perpetuate the testimony thereof, and to do such other things in the premises, as the said commissioners are authorized and required to do by the act of assembly in that case made and pro-

vided.

NICHOLAS SMITH.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS the partnership of Alexander and James Parker being dissolved by the death of James the survivor of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER,  
JOHN COBURN,  
JOHN BRADFORD, Exrs.  
Lexington, April 12, 1793.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay their respective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the first of December next.

He has on hand a good assortment of Winter and other GOODS, which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,

2200 acres of good LAND.

On Raven creek, Harrison county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers. The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelson, who live joining this land will shew it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST, Lexington, October 20.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 1st of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, in the execution of said time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 1st of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1793.

## Georgetown Filling Mill.

FOR SALE, FIVE hundred and fifty acres of first rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Brannah, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Portwillow, adjoining Jessie Pendergraft's fourteen hundred acre survey. Those who incline to purchase said valuable land, will apply to the printer.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,  
12  
BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFAC.  
TURER

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, on Crois street, two doors above Shore street. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

ISRAEL HUNT,  
62  
BOOT & SHOE

MANUFAC.  
TURER,

RPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches on Short street, next door to J. Morris. It is his desire to merit the public's confidence and excellence of his work to merit the favor of the public. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

To be Rented,  
FOR THE NEXT YEAR,  
THE PLANTATION of Wethers Smith, on about one mile below Governor Hardard's farm, containing about thirty acres of cleared land. Allo.

For Sale,  
A QUANTITY OF CORN, on said Plantation. Nine month's credit from the date hereof will be given to the purchaser. Terms may be known by applying to HENRY PAYNE, who lives on the Frankfort road, about four miles from Lexington.

esg. November 28.

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that we shall petition the court of Common Pleas, to establish a town on our lands at the head of Scaggs', or rather Bailey's big spring, at the next March court. The lots will be exposed for sale, on Thursday, the 13th of March.

JAMES STUART,  
WILLIAM JONES.  
November 23, 1793.

1

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Buckmann's run, Mercer county, about three miles from Buckmann's mill, a bay filly, two years old and half sprung, about 13 hands and an inch high, she is neither docked nor branded, appraised to 71 1/2.

JESSE SLAUGHTER.

November 28.

CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

## IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North West of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent ore, as the subscribers suppose—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, which empties into the Ohio. The land is bounded by a tract of land supposed to be well calculated for a bank, runs through the land, and has a fall of forty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore—for further particulars apply to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garfield county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19.

60

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,

Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Twins, about 25 miles from the foot of ground, and about ten from Drennon's Lick—said land is situated and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turner, and adjoins a tract advertised by Mr. T. Turner, of Woodford county. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garfield county.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1793.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Hardin county, will attend on the 15th day of January 1793, on an entry of 6000 acres of land made in the name of John Larue, on the Ohio river opposite the Black oak grove where John Pen's land is entered; beginning on the river bank and running up the same, then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate their testimony respecting said entry, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISACLARIE,  
for the heirs of  
JOHN LARUE.

December 5, 1793.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Hardin county, will attend on the 15th day of January 1793, on an entry of 6000 acres of land made in the name of John Larue, on the Ohio river opposite the Black oak grove where John Pen's land is entered; beginning on the river bank and running up the same, then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate their testimony respecting said entry, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISACLARIE,  
for the heirs of  
JOHN LARUE.

December 5, 1793.

CATECHISM FOR YOUTH, or Principles of practical religion,—may be had at this office,